Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 80 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1793. [Whole No. 402.]

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt			50,000
1 Caſh Prize			25,000
1 ditto			20,000
1 ditto			15,000
1 ditto			10,000
2 ditto	5,000	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000		10,000
20 ditto	500		10,000
100 ditto	100		10,000
200 ditto	50		10,000
400 ditto	25		10,000
1,000 ditto	20		20,000
15,000 ditto	10		150,000
16,737 Prizes		Dollars	350,000
33,263 Blanks			
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par*: In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina: *Gideon Denſſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

CRITIQUES

ON THE ODE OF THE HON. J. S. ESQ.

THE Hon. J. S. Eſq. having finiſhed his reading, ſat down. The Chairman queſtioned, "gentlemen, you have heard the Hon. Member's Ode, have you any remarks to make on it?" The Hon. J. N. roſe—"I move, ſir, that the firſt twenty lines or ſo, be re-read, and that we then proceed to make criticiſms on it." "No—Mr. Chairman, (ſaid the Hon. A. J. D.) I think that unneceſſary; the gentleman has read it to admiration, his voice was uncommonly audible—I verily believe it extended three quarters of a mile. I proceed to obſerve that, in the Ode kind, I ſcarce remember to have read any thing equal to it—We know ſir, among the ancients, it was *a law of uſage*, to addreſs the ruling Deity, or the one whom the poet ſuppoſed to be his guardian; to this *precedent* the Hon. gentleman was attentive, and has acted accordingly. He ſuppoſes his genius, to be ſomething divine or human, bird or beaſt, or perhaps all four, and as an evidence that birds are not wanting in ſagacity, he brings the inſtance of the *Roman* gooſe—I remember, ſir, that the great Lyric Poet, the *Theban* Pindar, in his firſt Olympic Ode, inſcribed to Hiero, of Syracuſe, has with wonderful art praiſed *water* as being better than *wine*, and I ſuppoſe he would add, than ſtrong-beer, punch, grog, or any *other liquor*; but notwithſtanding that poet's *unparalelled* ſkill, I think the Hon. gentleman has fairly out-pindar'd him. For the Gooſe, we all know, hath long been held in contempt; and although this particular inſtance is in the gentleman's favor, yet it requireth aſtoniſhing labor to make any thing of a *Gooſe*, and, in my way of thinking, the gentleman hath ſo perfectly and with ſo much acuteneſs of underſtanding, raiſed the great qualities of this bird up to admiration, and to a level with his own exalted genius, that he may be ſaid to have far excelled the ancient poet. I feel myſelf in honor bound thus publicly to pay my mite of applauſe to the *ingenious* author; and I muſt confeſs, as he hath ſo eminently dignified the ſagacity of the *Gooſe*, I more willingly ſubſcribe to his opinion that man may be made a poet—Indeed every line by which the Hon. gentleman has extolled that *Gooſe*, (by which I ſuppoſe he means *his genius*) compels me to embrace his tranſlation of Horace's text, given at our former meeting." The Hon. J. S. roſe and ſaid, "Sir, I am very deeply indebted to the Hon. gentleman for the praiſe which he has been pleaſed to beſtow on me—But to be candid, as friends ſhould be, I really fear the gentleman means flattery, when he ſays I out-Pindar the *unparalelled* Pindar—However that may be, the gentleman well obſerveth, that it is a difficult matter to raiſe the fame of the *Gooſe*, whom mankind have ſo ſhamefully degraded—But 'tis with me a confirmed and eſtabliſhed belief, that within the *compaſs of this revolving Orb* on which I *now* ſtand, from the getting up of the *all-imparting ſun* to his place of going to bed, there is not an animal who, in *particular* ſagacities equals the Gooſe, (bye the way *wild geeſe* are wiſer than *tame* ones)—and although I did not immediately addreſs the *Gooſe* as *my* genius, yet I think I in part derived my cunning from *that* animal, as well as from *Patly*"—Here the Hon. J. N. queſtioned—"I ſuppoſe, ſir, you mean the *wild gooſe?*" Oh! yes!—yes, yes; replied the Hon. poet, and continued—"Gentleman, I have no doubt but you have been filled with admiration to an higher degree, in contemplating ſome other parts of my ode. The idea of *ſnail* pac'd pedants ſticking in the mire—I think peculiarly poetical and happily expreſſed, as is alſo that of Fancy *pricking* our nobs"—The Hon. Poet was again interrupted by the Hon. J. N. who, looking over the Ode as it lay on the table, cried out, "Got *the ſeat* for you! pray what do you mean ſir? Who got the ſeat for you, did'nt I help? I'm ſure you're very ungrateful not to mention *me*, did'nt I help?" At this inſtant the contagion ſpread itſelf through the breaſt of every member, even the Chairman himſelf, and the ſtudy rung with the cry of, "Ah! ungrateful! I help'd—I help'd—I help'd—This uproar continued, in defiance of all the efforts which the Hon. J. S. made to reſtore order, for the purpoſe of explaining—For although the Doctor's voice could be diſtinguiſhed from all others, yet as he joined the cry of "I help'd, I help'd"—and uſed his bung-driver to produce noiſe inſtead of ſilence, the Hon. J. S. found it impoſſible to obtain order, until the throats of the gentlemen became dry, by their great exertions, and required ſomething to moiſten them, which the Hon. Poet perceiving, he apologized, and and ordered ſome claret——When five bottles were emptied, the Hon. J—— S—— roſe——"Gentlemen had you ſuffer'd me to explain, you would not have charged me with ingratitude; on a more attentive inſpection you will ſee that I have inſerted what *our friend* Jimmy O—s told me, the morning after my election—In that congratulation he ſays *we*, and I have marked it for italick—In that *we*, gentlemen you are all included—Yet you muſt know that not *you* only, but one of my genius's was alſo very ſerviceable in helping me to *the ſeat*. This genius was *Diſſimulation*, or *Falſehood*, or any ſimilar being—Had I not been aided by *her* or *him*, in complying with *vulgar* prejudices, and feigning honeſty and patriotiſm, I ſhould not have obtained my preſent honorable ſtation—You will likewiſe perceive that I have prayed for a continuation of *her* or *his* ſupport, and as *ſhe* or *he* has hitherto preſerved me, I hope for *her* or *his future* aid." The Hon. J. N. roſe—"Mr. Chairman, I wiſh to apologize, I am aſhamed of my conduct, I did'nt ſee that the worthy gentleman had remembered *us*—but I was miſtaken, and I hope he'll pardon me—I allow the gentleman likewiſe to be in the right, and judicious in his prayer to his *deceitful* genius, for really ſo *ludicrous* are the modern notions of our people in this town, that *he* and all of *us* muſt ſeek this comforter and aſſiſtant." The Hon. A. J. D. then ſpoke—"Sir, our Hon. friend has apologized for us all, and I ſhall proceed to remark, that the ſimile of the gentleman's blood creeping thro' his veins like an eel, and then working like bottled beer, and driving out the corks that ſtop the fountains of inſpiration, are admirable. He has here diſplayed a ſkill in the art of climax, which I think unparalelled. Virgil indeed, in his ſtory of Dido's grief for the loſs of Æneas, has made ſome good ſimilies and climaxes to expreſs the greatneſs of the paſſion with which the mind labored, but in all the twelve books of the Æneid, there is not one paſſage which can ſtand a compariſon with that in the ode before us—By the manner in which the poet, our Hon. friend riſes, and the ſpirited apoſtrophe—"Now, Thomas, liſten now, for now my Ode," &c. 'tis evident his prayer had ſucceeded, and his fountains of inſpiration were all completely *uncarked*—As I view the various beauties of this Ode, I, ſir, feel *myſelf* inſpired. But how ſhall I find language to flaſh upon your minds, the bold, daring, extravagantly ſublime beauty of the ſimile in the ſixty-ninth and ſeventieth lines, where the Hon. Poet ſays, his ode ſhall ruſh abroad—

"*Loud as o'er the wall,*
"*The mill-pond waters roaring, ſtoundering fall.*"

Sir I am loſt in contemplation of it—I cannot go on—I muſt ſit down."—The Hon. author then riſing ſaid—"Mr. Chairman, my honorable and eſteemed friend, has this evening fully compenſated me for the diſagreeable emotions which he excited in my boſom at our former meeting. He has done me the higheſt juſtice, he has ſpoken with all the ardor of *ſincerity* and his obſervations are exactly ſimilar to my own, during the period of my compoſing my ode.—But ſir, there is one truth which candor obliges me to confeſs to you.—My violent exertions in producing that laſt ſimile, of the mill-pond waters, by which my Hon. friend has been overwhelm'd, were ſo exhauſting, in fact ſo entirely ſubverſive of the laws of nature, that on the moment of my giving the laſt ſtroke of my pen to the line, my left hand ſeized its brother ear, my right hand was fixed, my body motionleſs, and at bottom rooted to my chair; and for nearly one hour, I fancied myſelf a *tea-pot*, filled with ſcalding water."—Theſe words diffuſed over the countenance of the chairman a broad ſtare of diſbelief, which, the poet obſerving, he ſaid, "However this relation may appear, 'tis free from poetical fiction, 'tis literally true—and I account for this belief, partly by the perturbation of my mind, and partly by the exceſſive heat of my blood, which bringing into my recollection hot water, and that being often contained in tea-pots, cauſed the completion of my deception. The Chairman ſaid, he had in the courſe of his practice, met with inſtances of a ſimilar nature, and that the gentleman traced the cauſe from the effect, with much acuteneſs and penetration, and although for a moment he doubted the fact, he was now very well convinced of its truth—"indeed (added he) I myſelf, being one day greatly exaſperated by the neglect of my butcher, in omitting to ſend home ſome beef-ſteaks, imagined myſelf a bull-dog & went up to the market for the purpoſe of tearing the butcher to pieces; but ſeeing his bull-dog under his ſhamble, and believing him larger than myſelf, I was deterred from executing my intention, and ſo ſneaked off home. The Hon. A. J. D. ſaid—"For my part I do not doubt the veracity of my Hon. friends.—Both *caſes* I think more than probable. But to purſue our *critiques*. I admire the noble and apoſtrophizing ſpirit with which our poet breaks out into, "Hark! hark! Tom! &c. but I think he has not ſhewn ſufficient reſpect towards us, his friends, when he ſays—"but ſtill our G—v—n—r thou ſhalt remain, as long as *I* thy ſmile and nod can gain."—And I alſo think he has not exhibited a proper reſpect to his Hon. friend Mr. G—l——n when he promiſes *ſolely* and *alone*, to cram the countrymen's gullets with his bank ſcheme; I mention not theſe things as objections to his poetry, for I call that exquiſite, particularly the metaphor, of cramming the countrymens gullets, as *they* do Turkey-cocks, Geeſe and ſuch like animals; but there ſeems a want of generoſity, he does not allow us and his friend any merit—If I am wrong the gentleman will pleaſe to ſet me right." The Hon. poet ſtood up, "Mr. Chairman, I riſe to explain; I mean no diſreſpect to any one of my friends. In that, *I*, to which my friend objects we are all included. *I*, is intended to ſtand for *we*—in the ſame manner as when General Dumourier tells the French Aſſembly, I did ſo and ſo—I obtained ſuch a victory—meaning all the while *He* and his *ſoldiers*; ſo by this, *I*, you may underſtand, *I* and my friends; my fellow-laborer in the A——ſ——l——y is alſo included in the parts objected to; but my duty to myſelf calls on me to aſſure you, that if the new bank is eſtabliſhed, our *maſter* will be more indebted to me than to all others. I have whiſpered into the ears of ſome country members, that this Bank will leſſen the expences of government, by ſupplying the places of the T——ſ——r, C——mp——l——r and R——g——t——r general, and prevent that ſyſtem of *peculation* which has hitherto exiſted."—Here the Hon. gentleman was interrupted by a loud thumping of a cane on the floor, and a deadful cry of "What? What do you mean, Sir?" Turning round, in terror, he beheld his Hon. friend J. N. brandiſhing his cudgel over his head, and with the wild viſage of a madman crying "What? What do you mean Sir?" Lifting his arm over his head, by way of defence, he petitioned, "pray be calm for one moment ſir, and I will explain all to your ſatisfaction;" explain, explain then," roard the enraged gentleman—"well, ſir (replied the poet) you know it was neceſſary for *us* to eſtabliſh this Bank, and being ſo, *we* are juſtified in *every means we* may uſe for obtaining it. I uſed thoſe arguments in *private*, only by way of a *take in*. I always intended to do my beſt to keep *you*, my worthy friend, where you are,* and ſir, I never charged *you* with *peculation*. I know you are *honeſt*, you *hate* to ſee the ſtate's coffers lightened, in ſhort, ſir, you are my friend. This explanation will, I hope ſatisfy you—I appeal to you my friends, ought not our honorable friend to be ſatisfied with my explanation?" They all replied "Aye" and the Hon. J. N. ſaid he was "content" and ſat down; "I am ſorry, purſued the poet, to have cauſed ſo much uneaſineſs, and to prevent any further differences, before I ſit down, I will remark, in line 110, *I* have again uſed the *ſingular* pronoun, *I*, in the ſame line I had before employed the pronoun, *they*, meaning *you*, and choſe, *I'll*, or I will; merely for variety, for be aſſured I mean *we'll* I believe ſir, we have now gone through with my Ode, and I wiſh the ſenſe of my friends taken on it, in theſe words, "Is Mr. J. S's. Ode a good one, and fit to appear before our worthy friend the G—v—r?" The Chairman then queſtioned, "Do you agree to Mr. S's motion? and there being no negative, he put the queſtion in the words of the Hon. J. S. and it was carried in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

* *In the warmth of diſcourſe* a truth *had eſcaped the Hon. poets lips, and ſuch a truth as he did not intend to have ſpoken, he is therefore under the neceſſity of telling a lie to balance that truth and ſo ſoothe his enraged friend.*

PARIS, December 23.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 31.

TRIAL OF LOUIS XVI.

VERGNIAUD, in a moſt eloquent ſpeech, deprecated the condemnation of Louis by the Convention. "What ſecurity have we, (ſaid he) that thoſe who now aſcribe all the calamities of the nation, all the diſtreſſes of the people to Louis, will not, after his death, impute them all to the Convention? What ſecurity have we that they will not tell the people, that they have only changed one tyrant for another, that the calamities of war, increaſed by the acceſſion of England and of Spain, are imputable to the Convention, who, to gratify their luſt of revenge, condemned Louis to death; that the indigence of the people and the want of energy in the government, are all imputable to the Convention?—What ſecurity have we that theſe clamors of turbulence and anarchy may not effect an union of the ariſtocracy, thirſting for vengeance; of miſery, eager of change; of pity, which the fate of Louis will inſpire? What ſecurity have we that, from among the Judges of the 2d of September, will not appear the Chief ſo much deſired? This Chief, Citizens,—ah! let him appear, it will be but to fall beneath a thouſand wounds. But what will become of Paris amid theſe new tempeſts—of Paris, whoſe courage againſt Kings poſterity will admire, and will not believe that this city has ſuffered a horde of banditti in its boſom, to agitate and rend it to pieces by convulſive movements? And you, induſtrious citizens! who have operated the revolution; you, whoſe ſacrifices are every day multiplied by the neceſſities of your country, what will become of you? What reſources will you have? What hand will dry your tears, who will comfort your families? Will you apply to your pretended friends! Ah! fly them rather; I will tell you their anſwer: When you aſk them for bread, they will ſay, 'Go to the quarries, and raviſh from the earth thoſe bloody fragments which we have heaped up in them. Would you have dead carcaſes and blood? There they are—There, Citizens, is the nouriſhment they offer you."

He concluded, that every act of the Convention, not directly or tacitly ratified by the people, was an act of tyranny; that the people had promiſed inviolability to Louis, and alone had the right to ſtrip him of it; and that to them, in the Primary Aſſemblies, his fate ought to be ſubmitted.

Dubois Crance oppoſed the appeal to the people. 'It would be convenient, I grant, to remove reſponſibility from ourſelves, but our duty is to preſerve it entire. Victory alone can decide between the mandatories of liberty and the deſpots of Europe. Let us die, if neceſſary, but let us preſerve the right of ſaying in death, Thank Heaven, we have ſaved our country.

Coren Fuſtier was for referring the ſentence to the ſanction of the people.

Moreau oppoſed it as a ſource of diſcord, perhaps of civil war.

Addreſſes and petitions were read from various parts, ſome deſiring the preſervation, ſome the death of Louis, and ſome an appeal to the people, but all the ſpeedy organization of a Republican government.

LONDON, December 31.

GENERAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Motions have been made in the National Convention, for placing the troops in winter quarters, and even for recalling the greater part of them into the interior of France; but no measures were taken in pursuance of them. There was also a proposal to place all the Newspapers more immediately under the influence of the Convention, and to appoint Commissioners for making enquiries concerning the authors of them; but upon this the Assembly passed to the Order of the Day.

Marat has been denounced to the Convention by Chabot, for having declared in his paper, though somewhat indirectly, that the French people might find it necessary to elect for themselves a Chief. He immediately mounted the Tribune, and defended himself, in his usual way, with great violence, but, at least, with equal art. A great deal of tumult ensued upon this; after which the Assembly passed to the Order of the Day.

The following character of the King of France, given by Malsherbes, one of his Counsel, does both the parties great honor:—

"The King is a man of a lofty character; he has a strong and courageous mind, and he is superior to all attacks. If the King were a Philosopher, or of the religion of the ancient Romans, where a sort of honor was attached to suicide, he might perhaps destroy himself; but he is of the Catholic religion, which forbids self-destruction. He is pious, and as sincere a believer as man can be: the fear of displeasing God will always arrest his arm."

The French, after taking the free and imperial towns of Aix la Chapelle, threw down the statue of the Emperor Charles V. which stood before the town-house, and erected the Tree of Liberty in its place. The French garrison were under arms the whole time; all the inhabitants, however, kept in their houses. This event, together with the addresses from Mayence and Frankfort, and the commotions manifested in most of the towns of Brabant against the new Republicans, prove that the people are quite recovered from the enthusiasm with which their troublesome guests at first inspired them.

General Miranda, after taking possession of the town of Gueldre, the capital of Prussian Guelderland, levied on the merchants of that town 300,000 Dutch florins; 133,000 florins were levied on the town of Meurs, and also 6000 pair of shoes, 4000 pair of boots, and all the stuffs and cloaths that could be found in the shops and ware-houses, for the cloathing of his troops. He took hostages from both towns for what could not be paid him instantly. A contribution of 100,000 florins has been laid on the Abbey of Closterkamp, and two Friars have been taken as hostages for the payment.

The situation of Paris becomes every day more critical. The lists of proscription are renewed and multiplied. Again they have recourse to arbitrary imprisonment, as was practised previous to the scenes of the 2d September. Several Sections are in a state of insurrection; the constituted authorities without power, commerce quite at a stand, and every good citizen is heartily sick of the revolution. But the dread of the scourges of their country obliges them to smother their griefs.

The late Address of the Deputies of the province of Hainault to the National Convention, contains such a remarkable passage, that we are induced to copy it literally from the French Journals. It is as follows:

"Generous Frenchmen, said they, rescind your Decree of the 15th of December, or you speak to us as Conquerors, Masters, Sovereigns, when you yourselves decree the cessation of our Taxes and Public Revennes, which you take into your own hands; and when you order the management of our National Effects, when you pronounce, otherwise than through us, the extinction of our Political Societies or Corporations, when you prescribe even the confiscation of private Property, which our former Despots dared not do, when they declared us Rebels, and treated us as such."—So much for French Liberty!!

I can assure you that the public opinion is very much changed in favor of the King since his appearance at the Bar of the Convention. Pamphlets in defence of his conduct are hawked through all the streets, whereas, twelve days ago to have uttered a word in his favor, might have been attended with deadly consequences.

Count Lucchesini is gone to Vienna, in quality of Minister from the King of Prussia.

By an express from Amsterdam, received by Saturday's Dutch mail, we learn that the troops of his Sardinian Majesty have gained a signal advantage over the French in Savoy—that they had taken all their magazines at Sospelo; three standards; 50 prisoners, and killed and wounded a considerable number.—The loss of the Sardinians was very inconsiderable.

The Flanders mail of Friday brought an account of a riot at Ostend, occasioned by the inhabitants attempting to cut down the Tree of Liberty, which the French soldiers endeavored to defend. One citizen was killed in the affray.

Letters from Mentz of the 22d ult. say, that the French there are in perfect security; that the Prussians occupy the heighths of Nassau, but are in great want of provisions and forage; that there are daily skirmishes, and sometimes a cannonade between the advanced posts of the two armies; and that the King of Prussia has sent to demand a truce for three months, that he may put his troops into winter quarters.

The former government of Geneva is at length completely annihilated. All the aristocratic party have been turned out of their offices, and equality men have been substituted in their stead.

Domestic Articles.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Feb. 22.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Jan. 23.

"The motions of Mr. Steele and Mr. Giles have roused the House from their confidential slumbers, and Mr. H———n will be puzzled to obtain his new tax, notwithstanding his established influence, and the active assistance of his eastern j--k-ls. This politician is for keeping up *Old Mars'* Indian farce, because it furnishes a pretence for new loans and additional taxes—when these objects are obtained, he will write an elaborate report on the evils of war, and the ruinous policy of military establishments—and join the cry against the *hunted Secretary*, until that unfortunate instrument of his projects is fairly lodged in the toils—a trifling *peace-offering* to the public odium!

BOSTON, February 23.

SHIP NEWS—EXTRA.

Arrived, ship *Diligence* from a cruize. The Captain informs, that in *lat.* 39. 56.* *long.* 00 the Antifederal Fleet, commanded by Commodore *Pendulum*, met with a severe check, from the Federal Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Fabius* who had hoisted his flag, on board the ship *Integrity*. The following are some of the particulars:—The *Tinsel*, a *small* ship from *North-Carolina*, attacked the *Mars*, an old, tried ship, in the federal service: But the latter, feeling no injury from the *pop-guns* of the *Tinsel* did not deign to return a shot—However, the *Detector*, a fifty gun ship from *Connecticut*, checked the arrogance of the *Tinsel*, by pouring a broadside into her, which her commander *spitefully* returned, and hauled down her colours. The *Bluster*, a GILES-*gingerbread* sloop of war, of *Virginia*, had the impudence to engage with the *Alexander*, a first rate, who *sunk* her immediately by one well-directed *Report*.

The *Ancient-Dominion*, on board which Commodore *Pendulum* hoisted his "*standard*" received a severe fire from the *Catullus*; which much disordered her *upper-works*. Some of the antifederal fleet had the temerity to fire at the *Integrity*, but she being a remarkably hard sided ship, built of true "*hearts-of-oak*," the shot did not enter, but recoiling, injured the ships who fired them; on which they *sheered* off. The *Hopeful*, a first rate from *Virginia*, in the *anti-service*, which was remarkably active at the first of the war, has lately kept much aloof, the Capt. being discouraged. It was said Commodore *Pendulum* intended to resign, as soon as he arrived in port, being dissatisfied with the service.

The antifederal fleet *expected* to be reinforced by the *Demagogue* and some other ships, from *Massachusetts*: but so far from that, this truly republican and federal state is determined *further* to add to the strength of the other squadron, and instead of the *Demagogue*, will send the *Patriot* of *Danvers*, a ship well known in the *storms* of '75, which has weathered many a *Gale*, and which may be relied on in the hour of difficulty.

* *Said to be parallel with the latitude of* Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT's BIRTH-DAY,

Was yesterday celebrated, in this town, with all those emotions of festive gratitude, which arise in the breasts of Freemen, who feel grateful, that Heaven has thus far, prolonged the life of a citizen, whose existence is deemed essential to the welfare of his country.

The rising sun of this anniversary of his natal day, was saluted by a discharge of 9 guns, from *Liberty Square:*

A very numerous company of citizens dined at *Concert Hall*; and after dinner, among others, gave the following

TOASTS:

1. The Day.—May it ever be marked as a Festival in the annals of Freedom.

2. The Hero of the Day—A WASHINGTON to every grateful Country, and a grateful Country to every WASHINGTON.

3. The American Union—May its duration be limited only by the boundaries of time.

4. The Vice-President and Congress of the *United States.*—May their panegyric continue to be read in the prosperity of their country.

VOLUNTEERS.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
HENRY KNOX.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the Minutes of THURSDAY's *Proceedings, it was noticed that Mr. Murray moved to take the Bill concerning Bail, Process and Costs, &c. into consideration, and that the Motion was seconded by Mr. Key. Upon this occasion*

Mr. MURRAY suggested the necessity of giving a preference to this bill reported by him some days since. He declared that business prior in point of time; and superior in point of dignity and consequence. The Judicial system was inadequate to the objects of justice or of coercion. Its defects resulted from the difficulty and novelty of the case—and as no nation on earth, had in his knowledge, ever produced by one exertion of wisdom a system complete and efficient, it was not wonderful that the law in question had it imperfections. It was in vain to expect a complete theory of this sort—Wisdom must correct errors where they shall appear; and it will be but by gradual amelioration, that we can expect our system to reach any thing near to practical perfection:—He then offered a bill, which, if the professional men would look steadily at, might be, if not a complete remedy on its several points, at least a bottom on which something good might rise. Bail, whether reguarded as to the citizen or the revenue, was a point of high importance, and the appointment of commissioners of bail loudly called for, as a measure to relieve the United States system from an invidious comparison with the systems of the state. The other objects were before the house in the bill; and if the subject were once steadily attended to he believed there would be no difficulty on the subject. He hoped the resolutions would not now be taken up. They required no concurrence of the Senate—a bill did, and they ought to have time to examine the bill which they would have if the house would attend to the subject.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

The House went into committee of the whole on the resolutions respecting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, introduced by Mr. Giles. After a lenthy debate, the question Will the committee agree to the first resolution under consideration, was put, and negatived—14 members rising in the affirmative, and 38 in the negative. The next was negatived 35 to 16; the rest were rejected without a division.

The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported that the committee of the whole House had had under consideration sundry resolutions respecting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, and had disagreed to the same.

The House took up this report, and the question was put—Will the House agree to the report of the committee of the whole, which is to disagree to the resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the treasury has violated the law passed the 4th of August, 1790, making appropriations of certain monies authorised to be borrowed by the said law, in the following particulars, viz. 1st. By applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed, to the payment of interest falling due upon that principal which was not authorized by that or any other law. 2dly. By drawing a part of the said monies into the United States, without the instructions of the President of the United States.

The ayes and noes being demanded are, ayes 40, noes 12—as follow:

AYES.—Messieurs Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Greenup, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Key, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Ward, Williamson, Willis.

NOES.—Messieurs Ashe, Baldwin, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Orr, Page, Parker.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has deviated from the instructions given by the President of the United States in executing the authorities for making loans under the acts of the 4th and 12th of August, 1790.

The question on agreeing to the report for rejecting this resolution—ayes 39, noes 12—as follow:

AYES.—Messieurs Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Greenup, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Key, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Ward, Williamson.

NOES.—Messieurs Ashe, Baldwin, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Orr, Page, Parker.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the treasury omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give Congress official information in due time of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States, which drawing commenced in December 1790, and continued 'till January 1793; and of the causes of making such drafts.

On agreeing to the report for rejecting this resolution—ayes 33, noes 15—as follow:

AYES.—Messieurs Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Ward, Williamson.

NOES.—Messieurs Ashe, Baldwin, Findley, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Page, Parker, I. Smith.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, without the instructions of the President of the United States, has drawn more monies borrowed in Holland into the United States, than the President of the United States authorized to draw under the act of 12th August 1790, which act appropriated two millions of dollars only, when borrowed to the purchase of the public debt, and that he has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give official information to the commissioners for purchasing the public debt, of the various sums drawn from time to time suggested by him to have been intended for the purchase of the public debt.

The ayes and noes on agreeing to the report for rejecting this resolution are, ayes 33, noes 8—as follow:

AYES.—Messieurs Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Ward, Williamson.

NOES.—Messieurs Ashe, Baldwin, Findley, Giles, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Parker.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury did not consult the public interest in negociating a loan with the bank of the United States, and drawing therefrom 400,000 dollars, at 5 per cent. per annum, when a greater sum of public money was deposited in various banks at the respective periods of making the respective drafts.

On the question for agreeing to the report for rejecting this resolution—ayes 33, noes 8. [Names as on the preceding resolution]

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of an indecorum to this House, in undertaking to judge of its motives in calling for information, which was demandable of him from the constitution of his office, and in failing to give all the necessary information within his knowledge relatively to the subjects of reference made to him of the 19th January, 1792, and of 22d November 1792, during the present session.

On the question for agreeing to the report for rejecting this resolution---ayes 34, noes 7—as follow.

AYES.---Messieurs Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, B. Bourne, S. Bourn, Dayton, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Niles, Parker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Ward, Williamson.

NOES.---Messieurs Ashe, Baldwin, Giles, Grove, Lee, Macon, Madison.

The House adjourned about a quarter of an hour before 12 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, *March 2.*

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Lewis Garanger, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A report was read from the committee to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, complaining of inaccuracies in printing his communications made to the house. This report contains the following resolution, viz. That there be printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, 300 copies of his reports made to the House. This resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Boudinot moved the following:

Resolved, that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be deemed to continue in office until a successor is appointed—agreed to.

Resolved, that the Doorkeeper and Assistant Doorkeeper of this House be continued in office till successors are appointed—agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for increasing the salaries of the Auditor of accounts and the commissioner of the revenue—the Register and Comptroller of the treasury were added to the bill—the addition to the salaries of the two first is 500 dollars each—to the two last two hundred and fifty dollars each.

The amendments were reported to the House, taken into consideration and agreed to. On the question for engrossing the bill, for its third reading. The Ayes and Noes were as follow:

AYES.

Mess. Ames,	Key,
Baldwin,	Lawrance,
Barnwell,	Lee,
Benson,	Muhlenberg,
S. Bourne,	Murray,
B. Bourn,	Parkers
Dayton,	Sedgwick,
Findley,	W. Smith,
Fitzsimons,	Steele,
Gilman,	Thatcher,
Goodhue,	Tucker,
Hartley,	Willis, 24.

NOES.

Mess. Clark,	I. Smith,
Giles,	Sturges,
Gordon,	Sumpter,
Grove,	Sylvester.
Hillhouse,	Treadwell,
Kitchell,	Ward,
Livermore,	Greenup,
Macon,	Orr, 17.
Niles,	

A message from the President of the U. States by Mr. Lear, informed the house that he has approved and signed an act making an appopriations for defraying the expence of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes, north-west of the river Ohio.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis informed the House, that the President of the United States has notified the Senate, that he has approved and signed two acts which originated in the Senate, viz. an act for altering the time and places for holding the Circuit Courts in the Eastern District and in North-Carolina, and for other purposes; and an act, in addition to the act, for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States.

The committee on enrolled bills reported four bills as truly enrolled, viz.

An act for extending the time for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the United States, &c.

An act, supplementary to the act, for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers.

An act for the relief of Elijah Bostwick.

An act providing for the payment of the first instalment due to the bank of the United States.

An act providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, and,

An act, supplementary to the act, making more effectual provision for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships, or vessels.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Livermore, of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress, reported that the conferees could not agree. The bill being lost, the time of the meeting of the next Congress will be the first Monday in December, according to the constitution.

Another message from the Senate informed the House, that they have passed the bill for the relief of Simeon Thayer, with amendments. Also, that they have considered the bill, directing the officers of the treasury to pass to the credit of John Banks the sum of dols. and have resolved that the same be referred to the next session.

A resolution for compensating the witnesses on the enquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair, was agreed to.

Mr. Smith called up the motion for a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to cause provision to be made for the accommodation of the next Congress. The question for taking this resolution into consideration was negatived.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of Simeon Thayer, were taken into consideration, and disagreed to. Ayes 17, noes 21.

Another message from the Senate informed the House, that they have passed the bill making appropriations therein mentioned; that the bill for returning to Jacob Bell certain duties on pickled Fish, having been considered, the Senate had resolved that said bill do not pass.

The Secretary also informed the House, that the President of the United States had notified the Senate, that on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, he would take the oath prescribed by the constitution in the Senate chamber.

The engrossed bill, making addition to the compensation of certain officers of the treasury, was read the third time and passed.

A bill, providing for the compensation of Ebenezer Storer, was taken into consideration in committee of the whole, and reported without amendment. A motion was made in the House, to postpone this bill to the next session—this was agreed to.

Mr. Findley moved the following resolution, in substance, viz.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the treasury report to Congress, on the first Monday of January next, the number of the stills in the respective districts, distinguishing those employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials—the nett produce—amount of drawbacks—the number of officers, and amount of their salaries—This resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a report from the Commissioner of the Revenue respecting the stills in the several districts in the United States, the quantities of spirits distilled, &c. &c.

Ordered, that 100 copies of this report be printed for the use of the members.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House that they recede from their amendments to the bill for the relief of Simeon Thayer; that they have considered the bill to authorize a grant of land to the inhabitants of Galliopolis---and have resolved that the same do not pass.

The report of a select committee, on the memorial of William Crowe, respecting a discovery or improvement in fire-arms, was read---and on motion, referred to the consideration of the next Congress.

Another message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have passed a bill entitled, "an act making addition to the compensation of certain public officers."

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the purport of the following resolution was agreed to: That the Clerk of this House be directed to allow any person or persons, who conceive themselves interested, to take copies of such statements relative to their official conduct as were by them given in to the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the House that the following acts have received his approbation and signature: viz.

An act supplementary to the act providing for the support of light-houses, &c.

An act to provide for the payment of the first instalment of a loan made of the Bank of the United States.

An act for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt which shall not have been subscribed prior to the 1st day of March, 1793; and

An act for the relief of Elijah Bostwick.

The committee on enrolled bills reported, as truly enrolled, an act making certain appropriations therein mentioned; an act for the relief of Simeon Thayer; and, an act making addition to the compensation of certain public officers.---These were signed by the Speaker and laid before the President.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making further provisson for securing the duties on distilled spirits and stills, wines and teas. Some progress was made in discussing this bill, but a motion being made that the committee should rise and ask to be discharged, the same being put and carried, the committee rose and were discharged. The subject, in consequence, must rest till next Congress.

A message from the Senate informed the House that the President has approved and signed an act supplementary to the act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage; and an act to provide an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, notified the House that he had approved and signed the three acts last reported by the committee on enrolled bills.

Another message from the Senate informed the House, that the Senate having finished the business before them, are now ready to adjourn.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of the House be appointed to join a committee of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him, that Congress is ready to adjourn without day, unless he should have any communications to make; and messieurs Boudinot, Sedgwick and Hindman, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Murray then moved the following resolution, and that those who approved thereof would shew their assent by rising.

Resolved, that the thanks of the House of Representatives be presented to Jonathan Trumbull, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of the difficult and important trust reposed in him as Speaker of the said House.

The resolution was agreed to nem. con. and the Speaker made the following reply,

Gentlemen, You have made me very happy by this testimony of your approbation of my conduct in the chair.——I feel at the same time an additional pleasure in this opportunity of rendering to you my sincere acknowledgments for the kind candour and indulgence as well as the constant aid and support which I have experienced in the performance of the duty which you were pleased to assign me. Be assured Gentlemen, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of your goodness, and you will suffer me to add, that my best wishes for your welfare and happiness in public and in private life will attend each member of this honorable body.

A message from the Senate informed the House that they concur in the vote for a joint committee to wait on the President of the United States, and have appointed messieurs Johnston and Rutherfurd on their part.

Mr. Boudinot, of the joint committee, reported to the House, that they had waited on the President of the United States, who informed them that he had no further communications to make. On which the Speaker adjourned the House, *fine die*.

Philadelphia, March 6.

CONGRESS.

Saturday last the second House of Representatives of the United States closed its second session, and adjourned without day.—In the early part of the session, business moved with no great celerity—but towards the close, a number of very essential and important acts were passed—the benefit of which, will be experienced bp the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Commercial Interests of our Country—while the public Revenue will be encreased without any additional public burthens.

Two of the great Departments of State have been scrutinized in the course of the session—and tho' at this early period in the existence of the Government, the best feelings of the human mind revolt from the idea of corruption in its administration, or the smallest deviation from the strict line of rectitude and honor, on the part of its public functionaries, yet, it must afford heart-felt satisfaction to every lover of his country, and its glorious Constitution, to find on the severest investigation, prosecuted by the first *abilities*, that in the opinion of a very large majority, not a spot or wrinkle was found to sully the official conduct of the high and responsible characters concerned.—May the day be far, far distant, when similar investigations, even tho' instituted by the sacred jealousy of patriotism, shall terminate in a less favorable result.

Thirty-two Acts were passed during the session.

OATH OF OFFICE,
ADMINISTERED TO THE
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Monday last the Senate of the United States convened in the Senate Chamber pursuant to summonses from the PRESIDENT of the United States. The Speaker and Members of the late House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other Officers of Government; the foreign Ministers, and a number of private citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, were also present on the occasion. At twelve o'clock precisely, the President entered the Hall. Mr. Langdon, President pro tempore of the Senate, then rose and said: Sir, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is now present, and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution, to be taken by the President of the United States. The President then addressed his "Fellow-Citizens" in a short, but comprehensive speech.

Judge Cushing then read the oath, which the President repeated after him, sentence by sentence, as follows:

I, George Washington, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

This finishing the solemn ceremony, the President retired.

The snow Alexander, Capt. Carnagie, arrived here last Sunday from Lisbon, in 32 days—As he came out of the Tagus, he met a British Packet going in—the Captain of which, supposing the snow to be a British vessel, informed Capt. Carnagie that War would be proclaimed in England against France before he could arrive there.

The accounts at Lisbon, respecting Louis XVI. were, that the trial was not compleated.

Accounts from one extreme of the Union to the other, announce the celebration of the Birth-Day of the President of the United States, with circumstances of uncommon hilarity, sentiment and eclat.—Any thing in the "*National Gazette*" to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives in the 3d Congress of the United States, for the State of North-Carolina:

Thomas Blount, Esq. in district No. 9.
William Johnston Dawson, Esq. in No. 8.
Nathaniel Macon, Esq. in No. 5.

SILAS TALBOT, Esq.—added to the list published in our last, completes the Representatives in Congress for the State of New-York.

The act to extend the powers of the Justices of Peace in this State, passed the House of Representatives the 23d ult.—This gives Justices cognizance of suits to the amount of 20l.

This is the way to mend the flaws,
Which time and usage make in laws;
Since justice is a foe to learning,
We *lawyers* make without discerning;
And Judges too, without a Jury—
Of litigating itch to cure ye—
This law the warmest efforts chills,
To shut Pandora's box of ills—
Since we, our *wisdom* to display,
Now fairly throw the lid away.

Mr. Thomas, of Worcester, has in the press, an edition of the Holy Bible, in octavo. He has sometime since printed two editions of that work, viz. one in folio, with 50 copperplates; and the other in large royal quarto, with marginal notes and references. He is also preparing for, and will speedily put to press, three other editions of the Bible; one of them a demy quarto; another in twelves, or the common school Bible; and the third a quarto Bible, with arguments prefixed to the different books, and moral and theological observations at the end of every chapter, by the Reverend and much celebrated Mr. Osterwald, professor of divinity at Neufchatel, in Switzerland. The printing apparatus for manufacturing the various sizes and qualities of the Bible now in common use, will be very large and exceedingly expensive. In this undertaking he hopes for the encouragement and support of the public.

Extract of a letter from Col. E. Oswald, Proprietor of the Independent Gazetteer, dated Liege, (Germany) Dec. 5.

"After a few days stay at Paris, I pursued my route to the army, which was then 120 miles distant. On my arrival at General Dumourier's Head-Quarters, I was appointed full Colonel in the Corps of Artillery. My not understanding the French language has hitherto been a great disadvantage to me—however, I have made great progress in acquiring it, and hope to be able to speak it fluently by the Spring.—France is a glorious country, worthy of the Freedom it enjoys.—Since I have been in the army, have been almost in constant motion. I have been in two actions—one at Mons, on the 6sh November, and the other about a league from this place, on the 28th. That at Mons was very severe, having been engaged in a cannonade about 5 hours—I had four 24 pounders under my direction, in the open field, and engaged three redoubts: (This action I think was not quite as severe as that at Monmouth)—The army of France being ordered to the charge, they rushed on the enemy, and carried every thing before them—We have been pursuing them ever since till within these three or four days past, that the army has been halted here, for refreshment and pay: We expect to proceed to Cologne, which is about 20 or 30 leagues farther, in a day or two—when there, it is generally believed the campaign will close.—Whether I shall pass another in France, is uncertain—It will depend altogether on my having a proper command.

"The combined enemies of France have been beaten in every quarter—The Prussians, Austrians and Sardinians, have fled before the French army, even in their own territory.—The Artillery of France is certainly superior to any in the world—It is a noble corps—and I consider it a great honor to have been placed in it in the first instance."

Extract from Mr. Burke's Speech in the House of Commons, Dec. 29.

"The French, in all those countries into which they had entered, had put that which was highest at the bottom, and vice versa.

He took notice of the resolution of France never to lay down their arms till they had given liberty to all those countries which they had entered, and until that liberty was secured.

He here made a number of severe remarks on Le Brun's hypocritical letter to the National Convention, relative to the meeting of the British Parliament, &c.—He observed, that thro' the whole of that letter there was not one word of the King, not one word of keeping well with the Court of Great-Britain; but he mentioned the nation of Great-Britain as free and generous. He separated the nation from the King and his ministers, and appealed to the nation from the King.

Mr. Burke asked whether the good people of this country could believe one word that such a man said?

He next adverted to Dupont confessing in the National Convention, that he was an Atheist, and that he sincerely believed that there was no God. He said, it was unnecessary for him to touch upon this extraordinary confession, after it had been divinely handled by a Noble Lord (Lord Lougborough) in another House.

It had, he said, been stated, that nineteen assassins had come from France.—These were seven more than were sufficient to murder the Royal Family. There were only two hundred murderers by trade who had committed all the enormities in France in August and September last—but there were thousands connected with them, and who were aiding and assisting. Some thousand daggers were bespoke at Birmingham; how many of these were to be sent abroad, and how many used for home consumption, he could not tell.

Here Mr. Burke astonished the House by drawing a long dagger, brandishing it in his hand, and then throwing it violently on the floor. There, said he, is the French fraternity for you. This is a dagger made exactly according to the directions given to the gentlemen at Birmingham. When the French had thrown any nation into confusion, had destroyed their government, and plundered them of their property, and had plunged a dagger into their bosom, they said they had fraternised that nation. He was extremely obliged to the King's ministers for the present bill, which he trusted would preserve his life as well as that of many other of his majesty's subjects."

COMMUNICATION.

If it is a mark of degeneracy in a republic to pay distinguished respect to one citizen, illustrious more by his virtues than his office, it must be of consequence very aristocratic and assuming in any one citizen to cultivate the virtues which naturally inspire that respect; such a citizen is no other than an usurper of a distinction over his fellow-citizens. Respect is the shadow that follows virtue, and where the substance is there will be the shadow. If the shadow be anti-republican, more so is the substance. Nothing therefore is so anti-republican as eminent republican virtue; the very poison of aristocracy lurks in it. The pieces in several Gazettes of this city aimed at the first magistrate of this country have exhibited in various forms this excellent mode of reasoning. According to their theory we should keep on an exact level—as virtue rises above equality and obtains distinction, so vice, and especially that mean one of offering outrage to virtue and dignity, sinks below the level. Indeed to sink one is raising another. It follows therefore that our contempt for the writers of those pieces is anti-republican. Alas these are strait laced times when the most natural emotions of our minds are esteemed violations of our political duties.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		18/2
3 per Cents,		10/3
Deferred,		11/3
Full shares Bank U. S.	12	per cent. prem
in the Insurance Company	75	

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillsborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to undertake the Buildings of the University.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

An Ordinance for securing the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subscriptions to the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore arisen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the instalments, agreeably to the terms of the subscriptions. And whereas the Legislature at their last sessions, passed a supplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the said doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to pass any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the said subscriptions.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures*, That if any subscriber or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the second payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, either to the cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit, at New-York, the cashier of the Bank of New-York, the cashier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, on or before the thirteennth day of July next, that then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Passed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793.

(Countersigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of specie which may be paid on the respective payments of every original share, by such Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of said shares in specie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

	Dols.	Cts.
On the 13th of April, 1793, with interest from 13th July, 1792,	7	63
On the 13th of May, 1793, with interest from 13th January, 1793,	7	86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8	09

Stockholders in the said Society are hereby notified, that I, the subscriber, am duly authorized to make the requisite indorsements upon the certificates of shares which they may respectively hold, and that books of transfer are opened at my office, in Front-street, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

February 21, 1793. 12w13M.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED
FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,
THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up ſtairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this houſe, beſides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other Houſe is 27 feet upon Walnut-ſtreet, and 52 feet upon 4th ſtreet; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and ſeven compleat bed-chambers; beſides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houſes; the largeſt houſe has alſo a houſe-keeper's room. It is intended there ſhall be a communication from both of theſe houſes to a neighbouring ice-houſe, ſufficiently large to ſupply 3 houſes. Within 50 yards of theſe houſes, there will be compleat ſtables and coach houſes, for both houſes; they will be finiſhed in the moſt compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the ſummer.

On paying half the money down (if ſold) the other half may be paid by inſtalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity on the premiſes.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to the Subſcriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds ſixteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, per annum.

Alſo, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half buſhels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. *ep2m*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States reſiding in Europe, ſhall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amſterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound ſterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amſterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amſterdam on the ſecond Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amſterdam on the ſecond Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every ſuch Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, ſo to be paid in London or in Amſterdam) ſhall give authentic notice to the Preſident and Directors of the Bank at which of the ſaid Cities he will receive the ſaid Dividend.

By the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

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50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th inſtant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet ſix or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and ſhows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen ſhirt, a ſhort white kerſey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breaſt, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kerſey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and a coarſe hat; all the above clothes are almoſt new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Croſs Roads, deceaſed, and has for ſeveral years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Meſſrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which buſineſs he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from ſaid Croſs-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until Auguſt laſt. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid, if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if ſecured in any goal, ſo that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his eſcape, unleſs particularly ſecured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,
VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
COMPREHENDING

THE Hiſtory, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Lateſt Diſcoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the moſt important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Deſcription of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General Hiſtory, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States: and an account of the Lives of the moſt Eminent Perſons in every Nation, from the earlieſt ages down to the preſent times. Compiled from the writings of the beſt authors, in ſeveral Languages; the moſt approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Tranſactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned ſocieties, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent profeſſors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furniſhed by an extenſive Correſpondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a deſcription of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philoſophy, Syſtem of Farriery, Feudal ſyſtem, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Foſſils, hiſtory of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glaſs, &c. with a variety of articles in natural hiſtory, biography and miſcellanies. Illuſtrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this valuable work will pleaſe to be early in their applications, as the ſubſcription is nearly cloſed.

Jan. 23.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the ſpace of 2 months.*

FOR SALE,
By the Subſcriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate uſe, in pipes & quarter caſks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter caſks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.
A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *ep2m*

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

Inſurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Inſurance Company of North-America, on Wedneſday the 16th inſtant,

It was Reſolved,

THAT the Inſtalments which, according to the Conſtitution, will become due on the ſecond Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder ſo paying ſuch inſtalment, or inſtalments, ſhall receive a proportionate ſhare of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating ſuch ſhare from the firſt day of the month ſucceeding ſuch payments reſpectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

A New Poſt-Road.

HAVING been deſired to eſtabliſh a poſt-road from Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to Williamſburg, at the Great Forks of the Geneſee river, Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the General Poſt-Office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamſburg aforeſaid, by the following route, to wit: the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Poſt, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamſburg.

The propoſals will be received until the 15th of March next, incluſively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Neceſſary Poſt-Offices are to be eſtabliſhed on the route, and ſuch perſons appointed Poſtmaſters as the Contractor ſhall name, and the Poſtmaſter-General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to ſtate to the Poſtmaſter-General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Poſt-offices, which experience ſhall prove to be moſt convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the reſpective Poſt-offices at the hours ſo fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of poſtage by law eſtabliſhed, and to have the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, ſuch excepted, as ſhall be ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger, or which are or ſhall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P.M.G.

General Poſt-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful ſituation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a proſpect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be ſold, with the improvements, which are, a two-ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed, a kitchen, office, brick ſmoke-houſe and dairy, two-ſtory framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-houſe, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other neceſſary improvements; the whole of the land encloſed with poſts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of graſs. Its contiguity to thoſe three towns muſt render it an object worthy the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to inveſt money in a property that muſt enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increaſe of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central ſituation to each place. The Potowmack at this ſpot has a fine deep ſhore and harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. It may not be improper to obſerve, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Waſhington and the Maryland ſhores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Alſo to ſell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupply the above in wood and timber. The title may be ſeen to the above property, which is indiſputable, and terms known by application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. *ep2m*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Caſhier be authoriſed to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat ſhares, ſuch Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the ſame, to iſſue a new Certificate of Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of ſuch proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future tranſfers of compleat ſhares in the capital ſtock of the Bank, the Certificates of the ſhares tranſferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be iſſued in the name of the tranſferee or purchaſer.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future iſſued, be for one or more ſhares, as the proprietor may requeſt; and the new Certificate or Certificates ſhall be of correſpondent numbers with thoſe in lieu of which they are iſſued.

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

A further Caution.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other perſon, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackſon*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greateſt part of which ſaid Notes have been paid to ſaid *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have the depoſition of Mr. *Jaſper Mauduit Jackſon*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illuſtrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one adverti ſed in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a ſufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Aug. 1, 1792. (12m9m)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſeventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which was conducted on an improved plan, contains the beſt pieces publiſhed, for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement."

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nurſing and the management of Children.

"We recommend theſe letters to the peruſal of thoſe to whom they are particularly addreſſed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen—Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."—N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jeſt Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17. The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

18. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Chriſtian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries or to ſell again.